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PART I.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

CHIEF SECRETARIAT.

Honorific Plural Forms.

READ AGAIN—

Government Order No. G. 5398-451—G. M. 105-24-2, dated the 15th January 1925, directing that in all official correspondence addressed to non-officials in Kannada, the honorific plural forms “ನಿಜಲಿಂಗ” “ನಿಜಲಿಂಗ”, etc., be invariably used in future.

ORDER NO. G. 1678-734—G. M. 57-25-1, DATED 11TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

Government are pleased to direct that in all official correspondence in Kannada addressed to village officers the honorific plural forms “ನಿಜಲಿಂಗ”, “ನಿಜಲಿಂಗ”, etc., be invariably used in future.

F. G. D'SOUZA,

Chief Secretary to Government.

LOCAL AND LEGISLATIVE SECRETARIAT.

Report on Sanitation in Mysore.

READ—

Report on the Sanitation in Mysore during the year 1924, received from the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore with his letter No. Per. V. 15, dated the 18th June 1925.

ORDER NO. L. 2000-20—SAN. 52-24-13, DATED 12TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

Recorded.

2. Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam hold the charge of the appointment of the Sanitary Commissioner till 1st September 1924, when Mr. B. Mahomed Usmon succeeded him.

3. There was a delay of a month and a half in the submission of the report and the delay is stated to be due to the late receipt of information from certain Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of District Boards. The cause of delay is separately under correspondence.

4. *Vital Statistics.*—The total number of births registered in the State during the year was 105,816 or 18.05 per mille of population as against 105,854 or 18.04 per mille during 1923, and was the same as the quinquennium mean, and male births predominated. The highest birth-rate for the year, viz., 20.88 was recorded in the Chitaldrug District and the lowest, viz., 14.72 in the Hassan District. The total number of deaths during the year was 124,120 or 21.18 per mille of population as against 24,287 or 16.00 in 1923. The

highest death-rate for the year, viz., 30.36 per mille was reported as in the previous year in the Hassan District and the lowest, viz., 15.34 in the Tumkur District. Deaths exceeded births by 18,304 or 3.13 per mille of population, the excess being contributed by the Districts of Mysore, Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur. The general death-rate among males averaged 21.43 per mille as compared with 20.93 among females. In town circles, it is reported that, as in the previous year, more women than men died in proportion to population of each sex. According to classes, the death-rate among Mahomedans was 19.20, among Hindus 20.29 and among other classes 63.41 as against 19.41, 15.30 and 43.25 respectively in 1923.

The number of deaths among children under one year of age was 12,118 as against 9,321 in 1923, giving a ratio of 114.51 per thousand births against 88.05 during 1923. The mortality among children was high as in the previous year. The chief causes of death among children are said to be debility, convulsions, diarrhoea, malnutrition, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc., which are all summed up as the sequel of inadequate care—prenatal, natal and post-natal. It is reported that the institution of the Baby Week as an annual function in the District and Taluk Headquarters which took place for the first time in 1924, with its arrangements for Baby Shows, etc., is serving a most useful purpose in focussing public attention on a problem of such vast national and social significance.

The question of revising the rules for the registration of Vital Statistics so as to bring the registering agency directly in touch with the District Medical Officers is engaging the attention of Government.

5. *Diseases.*—The total number of deaths from Cholera during the year was 7,699 against 79 in 1923, the largest number of deaths, viz., 4,454 having occurred in the Mysore District. The heavy incidence of cholera during 1924, is reported to have been due to its usual break out in a virulent form at intervals of six years and the comparative failure of the North-East Monsoon. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 6,642 against 2,427 the largest number of deaths, viz., 2,182 having been returned as in the previous year in the Mysore District. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 153,720 as against 148,482 in 1923. The total number of attacks and deaths from plague was 5,065 and 3,618 against 14,885 and 10,985 respectively in 1923. The largest number of deaths, viz., 1,278 occurred in the Mysore District. The total number of inoculations performed was 48,627 against 126,630 in 1923, the largest number of inoculations, viz., 19,343 having been performed in the Bangalore District. Influenza did not prevail to any large extent; 46 deaths were accounted for under this head. The number of deaths from fevers was 60,392 against 44,966 in 1923, and 10,959 in 1922. The highest rate was returned from the Hassan District and the lowest from the Bangalore District. The increase of mortality under this head contributed by the Districts of Mysore, Hassan, Kadur, Shimoga and Chitaldrug is stated to be probably due to heavy rainfall during the South-West Monsoon in the year. The usual preventive measures viz., oiling of pools and stagnant waters and filling in of disused wells continued to receive attention. It is also reported that in the Bangalore City a Sanitary Inspector was detailed to carry out malarial survey in certain extensions and that the introduction of larvicidal fish into 22 wells resulted in the absence of larvae altogether. In Mysore City certain unused wells were filled in and the work of filling the nalas continued.

Under Relapsing Fever a total of 1,223 attacks and 295 deaths were reported during the year against 1,476 attacks and 374 deaths in 1923. The number of deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea was 4,568 as against 3,201 in 1923, while the corresponding figures for respiratory diseases were 3,127 and 2,135 respectively. One thousand three hundred and seven persons died from injuries during 1924, against 1,129 persons in the previous year. The number of deaths from all other Causes totalled 36,778 against 29,336 in 1923.

6. *General Sanitary Board.*—The constitution of the Board continued to be the same as in the previous year. No new schemes were taken up for consideration nor were any funds placed at its disposal for expenditure during the year. The question of revising the rules regarding the constitution and working of the Board is under the consideration of Government.

7. *Sanitation in Cities, Towns and Villages.*—The Bangalore City Municipal Council and the Mysore City Improvement Trust Board spent Rs. 2,01,896 and Rs. 51,995 respectively on improvement works connected with sanitation in the respective cities. An expenditure of Rs. 1,00,299 was incurred by the Public Works Department on works of a sanitary nature such as improvement of water supply and drainage in Municipal Towns in addition to Rs. 1,03,636 spent by Municipal Councils on improvement drainage a removal of congestion and filling up of insanitary pits. The provisions of Village Sanitation Regulation were newly introduced into 223 villages making a total of 13,454 villages up to the end of 1924. Separate places for storing manure were set apart in 1,719 villages bringing the total number of such villages to 14,137. The villages shifted to healthier sites numbered 56, of which 47 were those which had been affected by the floods in the Shimoga District.

8. *Malnad Improvement.*—The whole of the Malnad Improvement Scheme was reorganised and a sum of Rs. 1,03,000 was allotted for the purpose in the budget for 1924-25. The work under Malnad Improvement continued to be administered by the respective District Boards of Shimoga, Kador and Hassan Districts. The distribution of quinine was actively pursued, the cost incurred on this account being Rs. 4,941 exclusive of the sum of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned by the District Board, Hassan District. The special staff of vaccinators employed under the Scheme performed 7,779 vaccinations, of which 6,513 were successful.

9. *Medical Inspection of School Children.*—Five hundred and twelve schools were inspected in the various places where dispensaries are located and 12,815 children were given medical treatment.

10. *Inspections.*—The Chief Sanitary Inspectors visited 1,536 villages while the District Medical Officers and Medical Subordinates visited 185 and 1,760 villages respectively for affording medical relief, for performing anti-plague inoculations or for giving *intra-venous* injections for relapsing fever. Dr. H. B. Mylvaganam, as Sanitary Commissioner, inspected 14 towns and 18 villages, while Mr. Mahomed Usmon visited 64 towns and 18 villages.

11. *Miscellaneous.*—In addition to the Sanitary Staff sanctioned in connection with preparation and execution of schemes connected with drainage, water supply, etc., in towns, a special Engineering Establishment was sanctioned under the Malnad Improvement Scheme for surveying the inter-taluk and inter-village communications etc., in the Malnad.

12. What work the Department was able to do was on the whole satisfactory. Government wish to convey their thanks to the various voluntary organizations that are engaged in taking measures for the welfare of children and other Social Service activities. The figures given above indicate that conditions of health and sanitation are still most unsatisfactory; it requires years of steady effort on the part of the people and the Department for effecting lasting improvements.

B. NAGAPPA,

Secretary to Government,
Local and Legislative Departments.

REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Remission of wet assessment.

READ—

Letter No. D. 28—24-25, dated the 14th—21st August 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, recommending sanction to the proposal of the Deputy Commissioner,

1. Bijavara	...	Kasaba Hobli.
2. Marivokere	...	
3. Ammasavali	...	
4. Chajjalagoto	...	Puravara Hobli.
5. Kodlagur	...	Indradibbasahalli Hobli.
6. Tadi	...	
7. Mydasahalli	...	Kodagansahalli Hobli.
8. Hozahalli	...	
9. Singansahalli	...	
10. Gutte	...	
11. Bedathur	...	
12. Shreevanagudi	...	Midagesi Hobli.
13. Appansahalli	...	

Tumkur District, to remit half the wet assessment during 1924-25 in the marginally noted thirteen villages of the Maddagiri Taluk amounting to Rs. 3,000 owing to the prevalence of bad seasonal conditions in that area during the last two years.

ORDER No. R. 1222-4—R. M. 7-25-13, DATED 5TH—8TH SEPTEMBER 1925.

The recommendation of the Revenue Commissioner is sanctioned.

B. SRINIVASA IYENGAR,

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.

Construction of the Maddagiri-Hindupur Road.

READ—

Letter No. 3—24-25, dated the 26th—27th June 1925, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, urging the desirability of completing the Maddagiri-Hindupur Road on which an expenditure of Rs. 14,102, has been incurred up to end of May 1925 against the estimated cost of Rs. 30,000, as it is situated in a tract liable to drought.

2. Correspondence ending with U. O. No. 170—P. W. D., dated 28th July 1925, from the Chief Engineer in Mysore, reporting the progress made in the construction of the Maddagiri-Hindupur Road and stating that the District Board, Tumkur, have provided in